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SENATE.....

.....No. 12.

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# DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO

# THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.



JANUARY, 1850.

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# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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IN SENATE, January 21, 1850.

ORDERED, That one thousand extra copies of the Report of the officers of the State Reform School, be printed, and that five hundred copies thereof be reserved for the use of said officers.

CHAS. CALHOUN, CLERK.

## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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The Trustees of the State Reform School respectfully present to the Governor and Council, their Third Annual Report of the state and condition of that institution, for the year ending November 30th, 1849.

Since their last report, the following appointments have been made, viz.: On the 28th of December, last, James Leach was appointed Steward and Farmer of the establishment; February 6th, Rev. T. D. P. Stone was appointed Teacher and Chaplain; March 22nd, Orville K. Hutchinson was appointed Assistant Teacher. Three other persons, Messrs. Ayres, Allen, and Corbin, are also, employed in the double capacity of teachers and farmers, making five teachers who are constantly engaged in that service, while the schools are in operation. May 25th, George W. Lincoln was appointed Superintendent of the Shoe Department. August 3d, Miss C. H. Porter was appointed Matron, and Miss A. B. Porter, Superintendent of the Sewing Department. All these officers continue in the discharge of their several duties, at the date of this report. The compensation of the principal officers is established in the by-laws, which were printed in connection with our annual report last year.

The statistics of the institution are presented in detail, in the report of the Superintendent, which accompanies and forms a part of this report. By this it will appear, that the school already numbers three hundred and ten members; so that, in little more than a year from the date of its first opening, it has been filled to the maximum number which it was designed to accommodate. The Trustees found it necessary to give notice of this fact, by a circular letter, recently addressed to the sheriffs of the several counties, and to request, that no more boys should be committed to the Reform School, without a previous consultation with the Superintendent, to ascertain if they could be accommodated. It will also appear, from his report, that the

greatest number received in any one month, was in November, the last month of the year. This rapid filling up of the establishment, has far exceeded the expectations of some of its friends and promoters, and has probably somewhat exceeded the anticipations of the most sanguine. In view of it, it will be for the Legislature to decide, what further steps, if any, shall be taken, to provide for the many fit subjects for such an institution, which still abound in our midst, and most especially, in the purlieus of our cities and large manufacturing towns. Shall any thing further be now done, or shall we wait to give opportunity for a longer trial and fuller experience of the success of this enterprise? The Trustees do not hesitate to pronounce it as the result of their observation, that the experiment, so far as it has been tried, has proved a successful one. We can, already, in looking over our three hundred boys, select not a few, who are giving hopeful evidence, that they have been stayed in their career of vice and crime; that new thoughts and better feelings are fast finding place in their bosoms, and that they are forming resolutions, which, if strengthened by right example and timely encouragement, will make them a future blessing to the society, whose fundamental institutions their former training was rapidly preparing them to lay waste and to destroy.

By the tables it will further appear, that one hundred and ten boys, about one-third of the whole number committed, have been sent here on the charge of stubbornness. Now, while under this charge, which seems to be of very comprehensive application, are included some of the most appropriate subjects that are committed to this school, there is, also, a large class convicted of stubbornness, some of them very young, whose coming hither is of, at least, doubtful expediency; and the doubt in these cases will become much stronger, if our apartments continue to be crowded, as we may now reasonably expect them to be, with cases upon whom our reforming discipline may be made to operate with much fairer prospect of success. A large proportion of the commitments for this offence, are made by the justices of the peace in the several towns. Whether any further legislation can be usefully applied to remedy or to mitigate this evil, is respectfully submitted to the competent authorities, for their decision.

The inexpediency of sentences to this school for a short period—as for a single year, or for any period, in ordinary cases, less than during minority,—was noticed in our last year's report. As the reformatory purposes for which the school was established, are coming to be better understood, this difficulty is gradually finding its remedy, and the sentences of this class are diminishing in the proportion which they bear to the whole number. There are, however, cases still recurring, in which the proper discipline of the school, and the best hope for the reformation of the offender are greatly embarrassed, by what appear to us, very injudicious sentences of this kind. It is proper, therefore, that we should again invite the attention of the Legislature, and especially of the committing magistrates, to this subject, reminding them that, in addition to every other motive which should prevent the Trustees from detaining a boy at the school, a moment longer than his own best interests and the safety of the public require him to remain here, the crowded state of our apartments affords a new guarantee that none will be detained who can with propriety be discharged; and that, unless we have power to retain those who cannot be so discharged, it were better for them, and for us, that they had never been sent here.

The unknown benefactor to this institution, whose liberal donations have been a theme of our former reports, is no longer unknown. The Hon. Theodore Lyman, died at his residence in Brookline, in the month of July last, honored and lamented by all who knew him. By his will, he left the sum of fifty thousand dollars, in addition to his former donations, as a legacy to this institution. When this shall have been received, the citizens of this Commonwealth will be indebted to his liberality, for the ample sum of seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars, contributed in aid of the purposes of the Reform School. Twelve thousand five hundred dollars of this amount were employed in purchasing the two farms on which our establishments are located; and the remaining sum of sixty thousand dollars, which includes the ten thousand dollars already received and invested, will, in accordance with the directions of the testator, be invested as a permanent fund, the income of which is to be used, at the discretion of the Trustees, in such way as they shall deem most promotive of the prosperity of the institution,

and most in accordance with the intentions of the donor. It appears by the codicils to the will, a copy of which has been furnished by the Hon. Samuel A. Eliot, one of the executors, and is hereunto annexed, that this bequest was at first limited to thirty thousand dollars, but that just before the testator departed from his home on a visit to Europe, in the summer of 1848, having visited the premises at Westborough, and examined the site and progress of the buildings, he was induced to add, by a second codicil, the sum of twenty thousand dollars to his previous bequest.

In commemoration of this munificent deed of Christian charity, the Trustees have voted, that this fund of seventy thousand dollars, including as it does, the ten thousand dollars appropriated by the Legislature, and paid over to them for the same purpose, shall be henceforth known and designated as the "Lyman Fund." They have also, taken measures to procure a marble bust of our noble benefactor, from the chisel of a native artist, Mr. Henry Dexter, which, it is intended, shall occupy an appropriate position within the walls of the edifice, for which we are so largely indebted to him.

By the Treasurer's report, it will be seen that the whole amount expended during the past year, including the balance of \$1,721 17 due him November 30th, 1848, has been \$29,991-91, leaving a balance now due the Treasurer on general account, of \$2,558 83; and that there is a balance in favor of the Lyman Fund, of \$622 51, the greater part of which will be absorbed, on the payment for the bust before mentioned. The increased number of boys, requiring an increase of teachers and other officers over the estimate of last year, which was predicated on an average of one hundred only, will account for the excess of the expenditure over the appropriation, and the increased balance due the Treasurer in consequence thereof. In their estimates of the wants of the institution for the past year, the Trustees were without sufficient data for their guide. It now appears, that the expense for the ordinary support of each boy, excluding salaries of officers, has been about \$34 per annum, while, as we learn from the last annual report of the Prison Discipline Society, the average cost of the inmates of eleven different state prisons, has been \$67 per annum.

The productive industry of the boys for the past year, though



small in amount, appears to us to be more than, under all the circumstances, could have been expected. The continual, almost daily accession of new subjects, the amount of work necessary to be done in fitting for their accommodation, in preparing clothing, bedding, &c., and the commencing of a new enterprise with inexperienced officers, have prevented that regularity in the labor that is required to make it most productive. Perhaps it may not be too hazardous to venture the opinion, that when the institution shall be fairly in operation, and the farm properly cultivated, the amount required from the treasury of the State to sustain it, will be a much smaller sum than would be required to be expended from the public coffers, if the institution did not exist, on the same persons who are now committed to this school; and that the establishment will thus prove to be really a saving of the public money, without regarding the greater good which it is its chief purpose to accomplish.

Taking the estimate of \$34, for the ordinary annual expense of each boy, there will be required, for three hundred boys, the sum of ten thousand two hundred dollars: -				\$10,200 00
For salaries, wages and support of officers,	-			7,250 00
“ fuel, lights and all other current expenses,	-			3,200 00
For expenses of conveying water and finishing				
farm-house, now contracted for,	-	-		2,500 00
Balance now due the treasurer,	-	-	-	2,558 00
				<hr/>
				\$25,708 00

Deduct the probable amount of earnings from				
the labor of the boys during the year,	-			3,108 00
				<hr/>

And it will leave, - - - - \$22,600 00  
 which, we think, will be required for the support of the institution, for the ensuing year.

Before concluding this report, the Trustees are desirous of expressing their obligations to the Superintendent, for the zeal, assiduity and faithfulness with which he has discharged the laborious and responsible duties of his appointment during the past year. These duties have been doubly arduous, in the commencement of an enterprise so new and untried, and of

such magnitude and importance as this; and they have been performed in such a manner as to command and receive our approbation and entire concurrence. To the other officers generally, we would also express our grateful acknowledgment, for the faithfulness with which their several duties have been discharged, and by which they have contributed, each in his appropriate sphere of action, to the success, which, under Providence, has thus far attended our efforts.

SAMUEL WILLISTON,  
THOMAS A. GREENE,  
OTIS ADAMS,  
GEORGE DENNY,  
WILLIAM T. ANDREWS,  
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON,  
RUSSELL A. GIBBS.

WESTBOROUGH, *December 6th*, 1849.



*Extracts from two codicils to the will of THEODORE LYMAN. The first codicil is dated the 5th day of January, 1848, the second, the 10th day of July, 1848.*

After making provision in the first codicil for the payment of ten thousand dollars to the Reform School, unless he should give that sum during his life, he goes on to say :—

“I give to the Reform School, established by the State, at Westborough, in this Commonwealth, being the same school to which I have already made a donation, the sum of thirty thousand dollars. And it is my will, that the aforesaid sum of thirty thousand dollars shall be appropriated by the Trustees, or other persons duly appointed and authorized to manage and conduct the concerns of the same school, in such way and manner, as to them shall appear most likely to promote the objects of the institution under their care and charge.”

In the second codicil, after revoking the donation of ten thousand dollars to the Reform School, because he had given that sum to its Treasurer, through the hands of William T. Andrews, on the first day of July, 1848, he adds :—

“Second. In addition to the sum of thirty thousand dollars, given in the preceding codicil, to the Reform School, established by the State, at Westborough, in this Commonwealth, I now give the further sum of twenty thousand dollars, and I declare it to be my will, that the whole and the sole object of these two donations, of thirty thousand dollars and of twenty thousand dollars, respectively, made to my native State, in the two codicils attached to my last testament, is to aid in enabling the Legislature of the same, to establish in the town of Westborough, an institution or institutions, on the most approved plan, for the proper discipline, instruction, employment, and reformation of juvenile offenders, whether male or female, or both.”

*To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :*

The Treasurer of the State Reform School respectfully presents his Third Annual Report.

The Treasurer charges himself from Dec. 1, 1848, to Nov. 30, 1849, inclusive, as follows :

For amounts received from the State

Treasury . . . . .	\$25,000 00
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For amounts received from the Super-

intendent, . . . . .	1,598 58
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Balance carried to new account,	2,558 83
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\$29,157 41

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He credits himself with balance due

Nov. 30, 1848, . . . . .	\$1,721 17
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And for the following payments :

Medical attendance and medicine, . . . . .	71 86
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Tools, leather, and materials for shoe

shop, . . . . .	2,183 07
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Buildings, improvements, and repairs, . . . . .	8,017 88
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Salaries, wages and labor, . . . . .	5,292 93
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Farming tools, stock and improvements

on farm, . . . . .	1,656 32
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Fuel and lights, . . . . .	1,486 89
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Provisions and groceries, . . . . .	4,001 05
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Books, stationery and printing, . . . . .	564 56
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Furniture and bedding, . . . . .	1,792 01
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Clothing, &c., . . . . .	1,614 11
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Trustees' expenses, . . . . .	266 87
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Transportation and railroad freight, . . . . .	338 40
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Postage, . . . . .	17 70
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Miscellaneous, . . . . .	132 59
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\$29,157 41

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**TOOLS, LEATHER AND MATERIALS FOR SHOE**

**SHOP, INCLUDE**

Leather, 7303 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., . . . . .	\$ 664 87
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" 6527 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., . . . . .	849 95
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Binding 55 doz.,	.	.	.	55	58
Tools,	.	.	.	496	74
Thread, 123 lbs.,	.	.	.	58	74
Boxes, 45,	.	.	.	17	40
Pegs, tacks, blacking, wax, &c.,	.	.	.	17	92
Assistance in shoe shop, and commis-					
sions on shoes sold,	.	.	.	21	87
				<hr/>	\$2,183 07
					<hr/>

## BUILDINGS, IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS, INCLUDE

Labor and materials for finishing barn,	\$1,915	79
Labor and materials for building, mov-		
ing, and repairing stable for Institu-		
tion, piggery, blacksmith, and car-		
penter shop, and repairs within the		
Institution, &c.,	1,891	50
Amount paid in part for farm house,	784	46
School desks, 100,	362	50
Stools and chairs, 400,	415	63
Tables, 348½ feet,	158	00
Sleeping racks, 16,	208	00
Drawers, 188; hat pins, 504,	85	08
Iron work and lightning rods,	132	86
Carpenter and blacksmith tools,	52	48
Room paper,	14	91
Powder, for blasting rocks,	2	67
Locks, keys, door handles, &c.,	40	28
Steam boilers, pipes, laundry, &c.,	1,953	72
	<hr/>	\$8,017 88
		<hr/>

## BOOKS, STATIONERY AND PRINTING, INCLUDE

The printing of applications, 3000; in-		
dentures bound, 2000; letters to mas-		
ters, 1000; to boys, 1000; permits,		
notices to sheriffs, &c.,	60	25
School books, 1405,	297	82
1 set blank books, for institution,	102	18
Hymn books, 300,	54	00
Bibles, 52,	15	70
Slates, 246,	22	19
Writing paper, pens, pencils, &c.,	12	42
	<hr/>	\$564 56

## FURNITURE AND BEDDING, INCLUDE

Ticking, 1803 yards,	.	.	189 28
Sheeting, 385 yards,	.	.	35 09
Diaper, table linen and crash, 1899 yds,			123 08
Comforters, 132,	.	.	85 60
Ironing cloth, 26½ yards,	.	.	17 23
Blankets, 312,	.	.	304 94
Chairs, 169,	.	.	66 10
Curled hair, 264½ lbs,	.	.	74 06
Settees, 210 feet,	.	.	86 00
Iron bedsteads, 80,	.	.	363 80
Tape, needles and pins,	.	.	4 38
Bedsteads, bureaus, chairs and mattresses,			
for officers,	.	.	78 33
Baskets, 6,	.	.	3 00
Pails, 25,	.	.	5 13
Spoons, 288,	.	.	9 00
Knives and forks, 252 each,	.	.	33 90
Bells,	.	.	1 96
Crockery ware,	.	.	121 28
Clothes lines and pins,	.	.	4 60
Tin, and sheet iron ware,	.	.	28 70
Thread, 80 lbs,	.	.	62 72
Brooms and brushes, 151,	.	.	23 99
Lanterns and lamps, 96,	.	.	30 55
Straw carpet,	.	.	16 00
Miscellaneous,	.	.	23 29

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\$1,792 01

## CLOTHING INCLUDES

Satinets, 805½ yards,	.	.	423 95
Denims, 2,397,     “	.	.	255 24
Sheeting, 5,373     “	.	.	400 01
Making 131 suits clothes,	.	.	57 17
Caps, 462,	.	.	121 50
Palm leaf hats, and binding, 550,	.	.	52 75
Thread, 75 lbs,	.	.	52 95
Scissors, 25 prs,	.	.	4 48
Needles and pins,	.	.	15 23
Thimbles,	.	.	6 60

Buttons, 67 gro.,	.	.	.	51 22	
Yarn, 75 lbs,	.	.	.	50 51	
Socks, 456 prs,	.	.	.	81 50	
Shoes, 35 prs.,	.	.	.	23 75	
Combs, 576,	.	.	.	6 68	
Handkerchiefs,	.	.	.	7 50	
Wax and braids,	.	.	.	3 07	
				<hr/>	\$1,614 11
					<hr/>

## MISCELLANEOUS INCLUDES

Expenses of pursuing and returning					
elopers,	.	.	.	33 40	
Travelling expenses on business for					
Institution,	.	.	.	28 92	
Boat, oars, &c.,	.	.	.	26 44	
Advertising for help,	.	.	.	3 00	
Sleigh, and Buffalo robes, &c.,	.	.	.	40 83	
				<hr/>	\$132 59
					<hr/>

## PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES, INCLUDE

Flour, 329 bbls,	.	.	.	1,807 69	
Rye meal, 60 bush.,	.	.	.	60 00	
Indian meal, 282 bush.,	.	.	.	211 50	
Beef, 8,509 lbs,	.	.	.	442 87	
Pork, 1,821 lbs,	.	.	.	130 91	
Mutton, 84½ lbs,	.	.	.	5 07	
Veal, 735 lbs,	.	.	.	48 20	
Sausages, 38 lbs,	.	.	.	3 15	
Ham, 183 lbs,	.	.	.	17 86	
Tongue, 58 lbs,	.	.	.	5 80	
Poultry, 178 lbs,	.	.	.	21 13	
Fish, 2,399 lbs,	.	.	.	61 71	
Mackerel,	.	.	.	9 04	
Salt, 30 bush.,	.	.	.	15 46	
Potatoes, 144 bush.,	.	.	.	106 92	
Beans, 26 bush.,	.	.	.	39 86	
Rice, 3,332 lbs,	.	.	.	138 08	
Sugar, white, 166 lbs,	.	.	.	14 51	
Coffee, 192 lbs,	.	.	.	18 64	
Tea, 85 lbs,	.	.	.	31 32	
Chocolate, 250 lbs,	.	.	.	34 00	

Cocoa and shells, 75 lbs,	.	.	8 25
Molasses, 1,439 galls,	.	.	320 39
Butter, 754 lbs,	.	.	113 69
Lard, 404 lbs,	.	.	33 46
Soap, 1,425 lbs,	.	.	76 75
Potash, 560 lbs,	.	.	41 76
Starch, 37 lbs,	.	.	3 33
Tapioca, 67 lbs,	.	.	6 76
Crackers,	.	.	9 15
Eggs, 58 doz.,	.	.	10 33
Fruit, &c.,	.	.	24 61
Saleratus, 337 lbs,	.	.	24 06
Ginger, pepper, and other small spices,			17 26
Vinegar, 110½ galls,	.	.	11 05
Barrels 6,	.	.	2 91
Brown sugar, 1,073 lbs,	.	.	60 31
Miscellaneous,	.	.	13 26

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\$4,001 05

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FARMING TOOLS, STOCK AND IMPROVEMENTS  
ON THE FARM, INCLUDE

Wagons, 2; cart, 1; pung, 1,	.	178 62
Seed sower, 1; hay cutter, 1; wheel- barrows, 4; ploughs, 3; harrow, 1; scythes and snaths, 12 each; shov- els, 50; hoes, 30; manure forks, 12; yokes, chains, axes, rakes, &c.,	.	240 02
1 horse, 1 cow, and 2 swine,	.	156 00
Trees, 1,322,	.	209 92
Grain, 387 bush.,	.	234 69
Potatoes, 92 bush.,	.	68 75
Labor, laying walls, blasting rocks, &c.,	.	170 08
Blacksmith work,	.	67 58
Salt, 20 bush.,	.	7 00
Harnesses, 7 sets,	.	107 12
Pails, pans, &c.,	.	8 47
Pasturing young cattle,	.	29 46
Plaster, 4 tons,	.	27 97
Grass and garden seeds,	.	47 54
Chestnut posts for fence, 100,	.	12 50



Lime, 13 casks,	.	.	.	14 04	
Guano, 927 lbs,	.	.	.	28 41	
Hay and straw,	.	.	.	36 00	
Hot bed frame, glass, &c.,	.	.	.	12 15	
				<hr/>	\$1,656 32

## FUEL AND LIGHTS INCLUDE

Coal, 215 tons,	.	.	.	1,213 25	
Oil, 214½ galls,	.	.	.	238 55	
Wood, 3⅞ cords,	.	.	.	13 37	
Charcoal, 112 bush.,	.	.	.	17 92	
Wicks,	.	.	.	3 80	
				<hr/>	\$1,486 89

LYMAN FUND,	.	.	.	20,000 00	
Am't rec'd for dividends and interest,				1,457 01	
				<hr/>	\$21,457 01

The fund is credited with interest, for money borrowed for general account,				131 49	
Insurance,	.	.	.	69 50	
In part for purchase of Warren Farm				25 87	
Printing Mr. Washburn's Address, and Views of Building, &c.,	.	.	.	80 64	
Fire engine, and hose,	.	.	.	527 00	834 50
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance,	.	.	.		\$20,622 51
					<hr/>

GEO. DENNY.

*Westborough, November 30, 1849.*

*To the Trustees of the State Reform School, the Superintendent respectfully presents his Annual Report :*

GENTLEMEN,—Thirteen months have now elapsed since this institution was opened for the reception of boys. Many then expressed the opinion that a series of years would elapse before the whole number which the buildings were designed to accommodate, would be received. But we now find, that the institution is already in a crowded state, having a larger number than was ever intended to be placed in it at one time. The greatest number received in any one month, was during the month ending with the 30th inst.

The following tables are prepared, to give you, in a condensed and convenient form, facts, in regard to the institution and its inmates, during the past year ;—as well as to form data, from which in future years, information will be at hand, showing the earlier progress of the institution.

TABLE 1.

*Showing the number of admissions, and general state of the institution, from Dec. 1st, 1848, to Nov. 30th, 1849 :—*

Boys in the house, at commencement of year, Dec. 1,	
1848, - - - - -	23
Received since - - - - -	311
	<hr/>
Number in the house during the year - - -	334
Discharged - - - - -	24
	<hr/>
Remaining, Nov. 30, 1849 - - - - -	310

Three hundred and eleven boys have been committed during the year, which is about one for every week day.

Of those discharged, seven were apprenticed to various trades and employments. Two were discharged by the Board ; one of these, a French boy, unable to speak the English language, being desirous to return to his parents in Bordeaux, it was deemed best to discharge him. The other was permitted to accompany his parents who were leaving the State.

Nine were remanded or rejected, as improper subjects; two of which were idiotic, and most of the others over sixteen years of age. Two were delivered to Boston Municipal Court, by authority of habeas corpus, to receive a change of sentence. Two were discharged on expiration of sentence.

TABLE 2.

*Admissions from each County, the past and previous year.*

	1849.	Previously.	Total.
Barnstable, . . . .	-	-	-
Bristol, . . . .	31	-	31
Berkshire, . . . .	6	-	6
Dukes, . . . .	-	-	-
Essex, . . . .	63	3	66
Franklin, . . . .	1	-	1
Hampden, . . . .	2	-	2
Hampshire, . . . .	3	-	3
Middlesex, . . . .	59	9	68
Nantucket, . . . .	-	-	-
Norfolk, . . . .	19	-	19
Plymouth, . . . .	2	-	2
Suffolk, . . . .	101	11	112
Worcester, . . . .	24	-	24
	311	23	334

Greatest number from Suffolk County,—Middlesex and Essex rank next. Only thirty-six received from the five western counties. The above table shows that the greater proportion of commitments are from the manufacturing portion of the State, and from that section containing the large towns and cities; and but few from the agricultural part of our community.

TABLE 3.

*Showing the Admission, Discharges, and the Average Number of Boys, each month in the year.*

	Average.	Admitted.	Discharged.
December, 1848, . . . .	-	19	1
January, 1849, . . . .	-	18	1
February, " . . . .	-	26	1
March, " . . . .	-	16	1
April, " . . . .	-	28	-
May, " . . . .	-	22	-
June, " . . . .	-	27	1
July, " . . . .	-	36	1
August, " . . . .	-	31	3
September, " . . . .	-	23	2
October, " . . . .	-	24	5
November, " . . . .	-	41	8
Yearly Average, . . . .		311	24

TABLE 4.

*Showing the disposal of those discharged, from Dec. 1, 1848, to Nov. 30, 1849.*

Discharged on expiration of sentence	-	-	-	2
"    by Board of Trustees	-	-	-	2
"    remanded as improper subjects	-	-	-	9
By indenture, as follows, viz.,—				
To a Boot Maker	-	-	-	1
"    Ship Carpenter	-	-	-	1
"    Silver Plater	-	-	-	1
"    Carpenter	-	-	-	1
"    attend school	-	-	-	2
"    Farmer	-	-	-	1
Delivered to Boston Municipal Court	-	-	-	2
Escaped	-	-	-	2
Total	-	-	-	24

The above table shows that nine have been remanded as improper subjects. The provision in the Statute giving this pow-

er to the trustees, was designed, doubtless, to enable them to remove such boys as would, by their connection with the school, be likely to corrupt the less depraved, if allowed to associate with them. It was also designed to be an admonition to the boys, that though they may now be allowed to enjoy the benefits of such an institution, *hoping for reform*, yet, if their conduct shall indicate, that by remaining, no hope is afforded of reformation, then the penalty of the broken law remains to be fulfilled in their alternative sentence.

Many difficulties often present themselves in the management of the pupils while in the institution; but when we consider the importance of obtaining for them proper guardians, who will labor to carry out the reform which we hope may have commenced here, *we* feel that a very important part is yet to be done.

The disposal of boys, by apprenticeship, is of high importance and responsibility; involving, to a great extent, their future prospects for respectability and usefulness. Much depends upon the character and parental faithfulness of the individual to whom they may be indented, as well as upon surrounding influences. For should they be again located so as to be subjected to the same bad influences as before admission, they will be very likely to fall into their former vicious habits.

An embarrassment frequently arises from the change in public sentiment and practice, in regard to apprentices. Formerly, mechanics' apprentices served a full term of from five to seven years, residing in the family of their master, receiving moral and religious training, as well as mechanical instruction. More recently, mechanics employ boys and young men, at particular branches of trade, for limited periods, allowing them to board where they may, and conduct themselves, when not employed, as they choose. This course is injurious to the young, especially the naturally vicious and misguided youth, who need constant, steady, parental control and instruction.

Owing to the short time since the school was opened, but little has been done in binding out boys, seven only having been apprenticed; most of them under favorable circumstances, who are doing well, as far as heard from. All the letters received in relation to, or from them, may be found in the appendix attached to this report.

We now have many promising boys, who are, or will soon be, ready for apprenticeship; and it is to be hoped that the philanthropic in retired agricultural portions of the State, will make an effort to procure good men to whom these unfortunate, though we may hope not ruined youth, may be indented, under such circumstances as will secure the great end of the establishment,—which is *their reformation*.

The executive committee are authorized to indent boys to persons of good character, one month after application in writing shall have been made to the Superintendent. Many boys should be apprenticed during the coming winter and spring, to enable us to make room for further admissions.

TABLE 5.

*Showing by what authority committed.*

	1849.	Previously.	Total.
By Court of Common Pleas, . .	33	2	35
" Boston Municipal Court, . .	34	5	39
" Boston Police Court, . .	67	6	73
" Lawrence " " . .	8	2	10
" Lynn, by Justices and Police Court, .	8	1	9
" Lowell Police Court, . .	20	7	27
" Newburyport Police Court, . .	16	-	16
" New Bedford " " . .	18	-	18
" Salem " " . .	26	-	26
" Worcester " " . .	6	-	6
" Justices of the Peace in various towns,	75	-	75
Totals, . . .	311	23	334



TABLE 6.

*Offences of all committed during the year ending Nov. 30, 1849, and previously.*

	1849.	Previously.	Total.
For Larceny, . . . . .	109	10	119
" Stubbornness, . . . . .	106	4	110
" Idle and Disorderly, . . . . .	17	3	20
" Vagrancy, . . . . .	23	-	23
" Shopbreaking and Stealing, . . . . .	17	-	17
" Housebreaking and Stealing, . . . . .	2	2	4
" Burglary, . . . . .	1	-	1
" Shopbreaking, with Intent to Steal, . . . . .	3	2	5
" Pilfering, . . . . .	7	-	7
" Having obscene Books and Prints, for Circulation, . . . . .	1	1	2
" Common Drunkards, . . . . .	2	-	2
" Malicious Mischief, . . . . .	13	-	13
" Assault, . . . . .	1	1	2
" Trespass, . . . . .	4	-	4
" Arson, . . . . .	2	-	2
" Runaways, . . . . .	3	-	3
	311	23	334

The above table shows that larceny and stubbornness, in about equal proportion, are the causes of the greatest number of commitments. It should be remarked that the charge of stubbornness often covers many other crimes. Generally, there is more hope of reform in a lad guilty of some petty larceny, or even of a higher offence, than of the really stubborn child, made so by injudicious parental training.

Many lads have been led into theft under strong temptations, frequently owing to parental neglect, who readily yield to wholesome discipline and instruction, and to the parental care exercised over them in the institution.

One great cause of crime among youth, especially in our large towns and cities, is *truancy*. The incorrigible truant, who has become familiar with *horse racing*, the *bowling saloon*, the theatrical exhibitions, and other similar places of amusement, debauchery and crime, (where too many of our youth are daily to be found,) is a most unfavorable subject for *reform*.

Much more crime is committed by boys of an age so young that they seem hardly to be suspected, than many are aware of, or are willing to admit. The cause of this increase of juvenile offenders, should be sought out, and if possible, corrected. A want of *early* parental *discipline* and training, has doubtless much to do with it. Intemperance in parents is another evil of the same tendency. The influence of the bowling saloon, and other places of improper amusement for youth, is also very pernicious.

The boy, full of activity, thirsting for amusement, seeks these haunts of vice, and not having the means to gratify his desires, is strongly tempted to obtain them dishonestly. In the low bowling saloons, where, perhaps, he becomes initiated by being employed in setting pins, he soon has a desire to act the man, and not having moral principle sufficient to restrain him, he becomes a juvenile gambler. Profanity, drunkenness, and licentiousness, soon follow, hurrying him forward in the path of crime and ruin. When a lad reaches this dreadful vortex, it is with much difficulty he can be restored, if ever, to virtue and honesty. Selling newspapers, matches, &c., about the streets, has a pernicious influence.

Much may doubtless be done by the philanthropist, in endeavoring to rescue the youth from their haunts of vice, and procuring for them situations of more quiet, and less temptation. Probably there are hundreds of this character who will never be brought under the influence of such an institution as this, who might be saved by a little effort, if those who have the power could be induced to make the attempt.

TABLE 7.

*Showing the length of the time of sentences, the past and previous year.*

	1849.	Previously.	Total.
During their minority, . . . .	238	9	247
Until twenty years old, . . . .	5	-	5
“ fourteen “ “ . . . .	1	-	1
For one year, . . . .	16	2	18
“ one year, six months, . . . .	3	-	3
“ two “ . . . .	15	4	19
“ three “ . . . .	18	4	22
“ four “ . . . .	3	-	3
“ five “ . . . .	4	4	8
“ six “ . . . .	5	-	5
“ eight “ . . . .	2	-	2
“ ten “ . . . .	1	-	1
	311	23	334

During the first part of the year, many were sent for short periods; but, as the public have become more enlightened, as to the character and true objects of the institution, this evil has, to some extent, been corrected; though we still have boys sent in for short terms.

From the experience of the past year, we are confident in making the assertion, that short terms of sentence have an injurious effect upon the inmates; as, in consequence, they often return to their vicious parents, or associates, at a time when they are receiving the most benefit from the discipline of the School. They are again thrown into the very scenes of vice and crime, from which they were taken. Under such circumstances, who can hope for long continuance of rectitude, whatever may be the state of the youth on leaving the School.

The above may be illustrated by the following fact. Recently, a lad, who had been committed for one year, when discharged, at the expiration of his sentence, with tears desired that he might be permitted to remain, until a suitable place could be found for him. His request was granted; a good

situation procured in an excellent family, where he was happy, and gave good satisfaction. Soon after, his father, ascertaining where he was placed, sought him out, and removed him to the scenes of his crimes and vicious associates, notwithstanding the lad's remonstrance; where it is greatly to be feared, he may fall again, under the bad influences now surrounding him, notwithstanding his present correct deportment. He has since visited us, and expressed much solicitude in regard to his future prospects,—regretting he had not been committed during his minority, that he might have been under the guardianship of the managers of the institution, until manhood.

TABLE 8.

*Showing the duration of alternative sentence, for the past and previous year.*

	1849.	Previously.	Total.
For four years, . . . . .	2	-	2
“ three “ . . . . .	2	-	2
“ two “ . . . . .	24	-	24
“ one “ six months, . . . . .	5	1	6
“ one “ . . . . .	26	4	30
“ nine months, . . . . .	1	-	1
“ eight “ . . . . .	2	-	2
“ six “ . . . . .	70	5	75
“ five “ . . . . .	1	-	1
“ four, “ . . . . .	11	-	11
“ three “ . . . . .	39	7	46
“ two “ . . . . .	86	1	87
“ one “ . . . . .	10	4	14
“ sixty days, . . . . .	10	1	11
“ thirty “ . . . . .	8	-	8
“ one “ . . . . .	6	-	6
“ one month to Workhouse, . . . . .	2	-	2
“ thirty days to Common Jail, . . . . .	6	-	6
	311	23	334

TABLE 9.

*Showing the nativity of all committed in the past year, and previously.*

	1849.	Previously	Total.	
Born in Ireland, . . . .	33	9	42	
“ France, . . . .	1	-	1	
“ England, . . . .	2	1	3	
“ Scotland, . . . .	3	-	3	
“ Canada, . . . .	3	2	5	
“ Nova Scotia, . . . .	2	1	3	
“ New Brunswick, . . . .	9	-	9	
Foreigners, . . . .				66
“ Massachusetts, . . . .	212	8	220	
“ New Hampshire, . . . .	8	1	9	
“ Vermont, . . . .	8	-	8	
“ Maine, . . . .	12	-	12	
“ Connecticut, . . . .	3	-	3	
“ Rhode Island, . . . .	6	-	6	
“ Pennsylvania, . . . .	2	1	3	
“ New York, . . . .	7	-	7	
Born in United States, . . . .				268
				334

Of the two hundred and sixty-eight born in the United States, ninety-six were of Irish parentage, three of English, and one of German. The remaining one hundred and sixty-eight comprises one more than half the whole number committed.

TABLE 10.

*Ages of Boys when committed.*

	1849.	Previously.	Total.
7 years of age, . . . . .	3	-	3
8 " " . . . . .	10	-	10
9 " " . . . . .	17	-	17
10 " " . . . . .	27	-	27
11 " " . . . . .	36	1	37
12 " " . . . . .	46	3	49
13 " " . . . . .	33	4	37
14 " " . . . . .	59	9	68
15 " " . . . . .	69	3	72
16 " " . . . . .	3	1	4
17 " " . . . . .	3	-	3
18 " " . . . . .	-	1	1
19 " " . . . . .	2	-	2
Unknown, . . . . .	3	1	4
Average age, about 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ years.	311	23	334

The design of the institution is sufficiently indicated by its name. One strong inducement for its establishment, was the hope of saving young delinquents from the corrupting influence of older criminals, by contact, in prison.

Though most of the boys are committed during their minority, it is not expected they will remain in the School, for any longer period than is needful to prepare them to make good farmers and mechanics, by apprenticeship. Neither is it our design to instruct them, while here, in the business they are to follow in after life. This would require much outlay of capital, and would be nearly impracticable; for the younger boys would have to remain in the School a very long time, and this would tend to confine its benefits to a comparatively small number.

Our present plan is, to school, discipline, and morally and religiously instruct them, as a means of correcting their faults, and preparing them for apprenticeship; and when they make choice of the kind of trade, or employment, they wish to follow, to indent them to persons of respectable character, in the country,



away from their former corrupting influences. By this means, the good work, which, we may hope, has commenced here, will be carried out around the family fireside, while mingling with such associates as the good sense of the master may approve. If successful, what great good will the State be accomplishing, in taking the ragged, noisy, vicious boy from the street, and after he has been through the disciplinary course of the Reform School, placing him in the quiet circle of a New England family, there to be educated, morally and intellectually, preparing him for future usefulness, to be a blessing to society, instead of dragging others with him to the vortex of crime and dissipation, and increasing our State Prison list,—as, in all probability, many would, had they not been taken from the degrading influences by which they were surrounded, before admission.

In the management of the institution, we have ever felt a correct public sentiment, or feeling, among the pupils, to be highly necessary. To this end, we have endeavored, as far as practicable, to render the School, in all its departments, as much *unlike* a prison as possible; to lead them to forget the past, and look forward with *hope* to the future. It is often the case, that a lad, who has mingled much with vice, feels himself forsaken by the virtuous; that, though there may be opportunity for others to rise, for *him*, there is little or no hope, on account of his known bad character. Such need much encouragement,—much moral and careful training,—to bring into action the dormant energies of the mind, to lead them to put forth sufficient effort to overcome temptation.

Every kind attention, and the tender treatment, which they may receive, from those who have the control of them, strikes a chord in their hearts, which calls into action their better feelings, and prepares them for receiving and appreciating the good counsel of the instructor or master.

The *mind* must be administered to, as well as the body; hence, the propriety of bestowing upon it that kind of treatment which will bring it under the control of reason.

The pupils are divided, as far as labor is concerned, into three departments, viz., farming, mechanical, and domestic. During the summer, about one fourth have been employed in our farming operations,—one fifth in the various domestic operations, which includes cooking, baking, washing, ironing, and the care

of the dormitories, school rooms, &c., and the remainder at some mechanical employment.

We have made the labor on the farm a reward for good behaviour, as far as practicable, by selecting those for farmers, whose good conduct merits our approbation, and by alternating from the shop to the farm, giving those usually employed in the shop or domestic department, an opportunity to labor a few days occasionally upon the farm. This has operated well,—affording an agreeable change in labor. Their time for each day is divided, by devoting four hours to instruction in school, in two sessions of two hours each;—six hours to labor, in two sessions of three hours each;—five and one half hours to moral and religious instruction, recreation and miscellaneous duties, and eight and one half to sleep.

The discipline of the institution has been a matter of great solicitude; commencing with inexperienced assistants, (as far as this class of boys is concerned,) with no established system in operation, and with a very rapid increase of the inmates, it has been more difficult to manage the institution successfully, than will be the case hereafter.

We adopt the Grade system. This system consists of four grades, designated by the numerals 1, 2, 3, 4,—1 being the highest grade. When a boy enters the institution, he is placed in the third grade; if his conduct is bad, after admonition, he is degraded as a punishment, to the fourth,—if good, after a proper time, he is promoted to the second; and should he continue to improve in his conduct, he enters the first grade, but not until he has been in the school two months.

We also have a subdivision of the first grade, called the class of "*Truth and Honor*,"—a degree which indicates the highest rank known in the school. For punishment, we degrade from a higher to a lower, and for encouragement, promote from a lower to a higher, rank. These grades do not refer at all to intellectual progress, but are confined to their moral standing entirely, and are applied to their conduct, not only in the school room, but in the shop, playground, and on the farm.

This system, in our view, is a just one, as it places the lad where his daily standing must correspond with his character; which must be the case in manhood, and which actually, though not in form, exists in society. Upon most boys, it has

a much greater effect than the most severe corporal punishment. It leads them to value character, as on this plan, his grade-number shows the character and standing that every boy sustains in the institution.

Punishment for offences is not inflicted at the time of their commission, but in every department a record is made of all cases of misdemeanor, also of all those worthy of commendation, and the account is settled in the presence of the boys every evening, and then punishment is inflicted, reprimand given, or in slight cases a mark of misdemeanor is recorded. From this record-book the grades are reorganized weekly. Corporal punishment and confinement are inflicted only in the fourth grade, and then only as a *last resort*.

We depend much more upon appeals to reason, and pointing out the consequences of a life of vice, than upon *any* punishment. Much more can usually be gained by kindness and appeals to conscience, than by any other means. Boys of this class generally have but little self-respect, therefore great effort is made to lead them to respect themselves. To this end, we permit a boy to go to the village,—to labor on any part of the farm unattended, &c., upon his pledge of returning promptly, and observing the regulations of the institution. Many have been permitted to do so, and not an instance of a breach of trust in this respect, has occurred, which argues strongly in favor of our system. Thus treated, they do not regard themselves as in the confinement of a prison; they become interested in our affairs, and speak of *our* farm, *our* cattle, &c., as though they were interested in their proper management,—which could not be the case if they considered themselves watched in every movement.

We have sent out parties of boys to labor on distant parts of the farm, placing one of their number as monitor to direct in their work, and have realized much assistance in the labor of our farm by this plan. We daily send boys to the village, to mill, and to towns around us, on business. Some of those who were sent here for larceny, have been trusted to pay and collect bills.

Most of the carting of our supplies has been done by the boys, taking the entire charge of a two-horse team. Though our confidence has been generously bestowed, it has ever been rewarded by their faithfulness. We grant them many privileges for good

conduct,—such as an excursion on our beautiful pond, in a boat, in summer, and sliding, coasting and skating, in winter,—inviting them to spend a few hours in our parlor, occasionally taking tea with us, or accompanying us to ride.

In this connection, we desire to improve the present opportunity to return our grateful acknowledgments to George Denny, Esq., for the kind manner he has ever assisted us in granting favors to the boys. On the 4th of July, the *first grade*, consisting of about seventy boys, were invited to his residence, where they luxuriated in his garden, upon strawberries, and were delighted with the generous collation provided by him. On Thanksgiving evening, the class of “Truth and Honor” returned from his residence, highly pleased with a similar entertainment.

#### SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The School Department has been in the immediate charge of Rev. T. D. P. Stone, with four assistants. He remarks as follows :—

“One great object in arranging the details of the school room has been to secure the power and habits of attention to study,—to promote self respect, and induce pupils to make efforts to gain the love, confidence and respect of others. It has been another great object to inculcate obligation to improve, as a duty to God, our Commonwealth, country, and the world. The wish to make study attractive, and render self-control voluntary, as far as possible, has been paramount to any desire for advancement from page to page.

“The relative standing of pupils, as to mental culture, is designated by four grades. These are divided, the two lowest into four classes; each of the others into three classes. Grade First, embraces beginners in reading; these attend, principally, to learning to read, but as soon as they can do so profitably, begin oral arithmetic. Grade Second, includes those who can read easy words. Besides reading and spelling, they study the first half of Colburn’s Arithmetic, and the beginning of Smith’s small Geography. Grade Third, comprises pupils who read ordinary passages at sight, and attend to reading, spelling, Colburn’s Arithmetic, and Smith’s small Geography. Grade Fourth, read and spell in classes, spell on slates, and study Robinson’s



Arithmetic, and the large geography of Smith, and Wells's Grammar."

The number in each class is as follows :—

Grades.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
Class 1st, . . .	17	27	24	24
" 2d, . . .	22	19	24	24
" 3d, . . .	17	17	24	18
" 4th, . . .	24	19	-	-
Advanced Class, . . .	-	-	-	10
Totals, . . .	80	82	72	76

There has been some attention to declamation, singing, and writing, and a small class has recently commenced the study of algebra. The school is divided into two departments, accommodated in two large school rooms, with a recitation room connected with each.

#### LABOR:

##### *Average employment of those now in School.*

In Shoe Shop, . . . . .	105
Sewing Shop, . . . . .	95
Farming, and other out door employments, . . . . .	44
Laundry, . . . . .	20
Kitchen, cooking and baking, . . . . .	19
Scrubbing and cleaning house, . . . . .	23
Miscellaneous, including whitewashing, &c., . . . . .	4

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It should be remarked, that, so far as employment is concerned, we have labored under great disadvantages; as we commenced the year with no established plan, and our shops were without tools. It soon became necessary to decide upon some mechanical employment, for those who could not profitably be employed on the farm. The selection of the business to be carried on in our shops, suitable for the boys, was a subject of much deliberation. It was thought advisable, on the whole, to open two shops; one to make and repair their clothes, bedding, &c., and another for manufacturing and closing boots and shoes. The operations of both are herewith submitted. The following statement, of the result of the Shoe Shop, is made by

the overseer, Mr. G. W. Lincoln, who has had the immediate charge of this department:—

Manufactured 8,082 pairs shoes, and closed 14,354 pairs boots and shoes.

Amount received for shoes sold,	.	.	\$840 01
“ “ “ closing boots and shoes,	.	.	457 31
“ of work done for Institution,	.	.	574 35
“ “ shoes now on hand,	.	.	828 70
“ “ stock “ “ “	.	.	131 35
			<hr/>
			\$2,831 72
Expend ed for stock, during the year,	.	\$1,689 71	
“ “ tools, and furnishing shop,		465 72	
“ “ wages and board of overseer,		398 50	
			<hr/>
			\$2,553 93
Deduct present value of tools,	.	372 58	
			<hr/>
			2,181 35
			<hr/>
Balance, in favor of shop,	.	.	\$650 37
			<hr/>

The Sewing Shop has been managed by a matron, with one assistant. During the earlier part of the year, owing to the rapid increase of boys, and their want of experience in sewing, we were unable to make their clothing as fast as needed; consequently, were obliged to procure other assistance; but we hope hereafter, to be able to furnish all necessary clothing. In this shop, we have usually placed the smallest boys.

The following statement, we gather from the matron's monthly reports, showing what has been accomplished in this department:—

Made 331 Jackets,	Made 326 Pillow-cases,
“ 632 pairs Pants,	“ 204 Pillows,
“ 412 “ Suspenders,	“ 230 Bed spreads,
“ 243 “ Socks,	“ 26 Towels,
“ 225 Aprons,	“ 2 Curtains,
48 Handkfs., hemmed,	400 pairs Socks run,
“ 718 Shirts,	261 Knit Jackets finished,
222 Hats, bound,	Repaired 1108 Jackets,
234 Blankets, do.,	“ 4681 pairs Pants,
“ 412 Sheets,	“ 1068 “ Socks,
“ 260 Bed-ticks,	“ 1417 “ Shirts,



## FARM.

Mr. James Leach, the steward and farmer, has had the immediate management of the farm.

We have endeavored to commence such improvements on the farm, and lay out, for future operations, such plans, as seemed to us adapted to render its future productiveness available, to the greatest extent.

Much of the labor of those employed on the farm, has been performed on permanent improvements; removing old buildings, and grading about the institution; digging cellar, for new house; making roads; digging wells, and trench to carry water to the institution building; all of which has been done by the boys, with their overseers.

We have also devoted considerable attention to preparing the ground, for the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, for the market. We have procured and transplanted, one hundred and four peach trees, twenty cherry, twenty-two plum, thirty-two pear, and eleven hundred and forty-four apple trees,—making a total of one thousand three hundred and twenty-two fruit trees. We have also made preparation for, and commenced, plantations of strawberries, raspberries, and currants. A few years hence, the institution will reap great benefit from these sources. The boys have entered into the labors of the farm with much alacrity. During the early part of the season, their labor was comparatively worthless, owing to their want of experience; but they have made great advancement in the knowledge of agricultural pursuits, and many of them, under the kind care of the steward, have become very useful on the farm.

The following statement is submitted, showing the result of our farming operations.

1st 4 months, from Dec. 1, 1848, to April 1, 1849,	82½ days.
2d 4     “     “     April 1 to Aug. 1,     .     .	3055     “
3d 4     “     “     Aug. 1 to Dec. 1.     .     .	4310     “
<hr/>	
Total,     .     .     .     .	7447½     “

3146 of which, have been expended on the several improvements, not immediately connected with the farm.

The following are the principal productions of the farm, with the estimated value, by the steward.

37 tons English Hay, valued at \$12 per ton,	.	\$444 00
26 " Meadow " " 6 "	.	156 00
10 " Corn Fodder, " 5 "	.	50 00
5 " Oat Straw, " 6 "	.	30 00
821 bushels Potatoes, " 50 cts., bush.,	.	410 50
470 " Corn, " 75 "	.	352 50
150 " Oats, " 42 "	.	63 00
4½ " Rye, " \$1 "	.	4 50
1 " Dry Peas, " 2 "	.	2 00
9 " Dry Beans, " 1 50 "	.	13 50
37 " English Turnips, 20 "	.	7 40
300 " Swedish " 20 "	.	60 00
98 " Beets, valued at 25 "	.	24 50
329 " Carrots, " 25 "	.	82 25
2500 Pumpkins, " 2 cts. each,	.	50 00
2398 lbs. Pork, " 7½ cts. per lb. .	.	179 85
397 " Veal, " 6 "	.	24 72
1155 " Beef, " 5¾ "	.	66 41
300 Cabbages, " 6 cts. each,	.	18 00
6641 gallons Milk, " 11 cts. per gall.,	.	730 51
582 lbs. Butter " 20 cts. per lb.,	.	116 40
60 cords of Wood, " \$4 50 per cord,	.	270 00
Garden Vegetables, Winter Squashes, &c.,	.	25 00
		<hr/>
		\$3,181 04

The live stock, now on the farm, consists of

4 Oxen,	2 Bulls,	4 Heifers,	2 Horses,
16 Cows,	6 Steers,	7 Calves,	14 Swine.

During the year, all the old buildings have been removed to proper locations, remodelled, and put in complete repair. A farmhouse has been commenced, which is now nearly completed; and preparation has been made to bring water from the pond, by means of a force-pump, to be worked by a windmill; which, when completed, will carry the water to one of the towers, to supply all parts of the building. It will also be valuable in case of fire. This is now much needed, as our present means of supply of water, are nearly exhausted.

## HEALTH.

The health of our family has been remarkable. There has been no case of sickness of any importance, except the measles, and the disorders consequent upon it. This disease was introduced in the spring, by a lad from Newburyport, who was taken sick the day after his admission.

All are required to bathe their entire persons, once a week, in a bath of about blood heat, in winter, and as often, or oftener, in the pond, in summer. This, together with regular habits of diet, out-door exercise and general contentment, has tended to give us good health. At the date of this report, there is not one of the three hundred and ten boys connected with our family, who is unable to attend regularly to his labor and school duties. There has not been a case requiring the aid of a physician, for more than five months.

The following letter is from the attending physician:—

“ *Westborough, Dec. 1, 1849.*

“ MR. LINCOLN,—

“ Dear Sir,—The report which I have to make to you upon the sanitary condition of this institution for the past year, must be pleasing to all who feel an interest in the welfare of its inmates. During the spring months, and June, the matron and several of the boys,—eight or ten,—were sick with the measles,—requiring, with the exception of the matron, but little else than cool air, low diet, &c. One subject, with congestive rumonia following measles, is the only one having had disease putting on alarming symptoms, during the year.

“ We report one case of inflammatory rheumatism of considerable severity. Scrofulous ophthalmy, and diseases of the skin, are occasionally met with in the newly-arrived, and would often be exceedingly intractable, were it not for the judicious control exercised by the superintendent and his officers, over the diet, cleanliness, &c., of those under their care. Added to these external reforms, influences on health so salutary, the mind at ease, and unsuspected love gained by kindness and solicitude for their well-being, where before the depressing passions were entailed and nourished by a vicious course of life, must con-

tribute greatly to the healthfulness of an institution of this character.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY H. RISING."

#### LIBRARY AND PERIODICALS.

We have a small library, most of which has been furnished through the benevolence of the following individuals, to whom we render our grateful acknowledgments for their kind remembrance of the erring youth under our care.

A complete set of Chambers's Miscellany, and other books, from Messrs. Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, of Boston. Sixty volumes of Book of Proverbs, from Miss Augusta and Robert Denny, of Westborough. One hundred copies of Sabbath School Vocalist, presented by the Author, Mr. O. B. Bullard, of Holliston. Twenty dollars' worth of books from the Society for Diffusion of Christian Knowledge. Interesting books from John Ball, Esq., of Salem. Some two hundred volumes from Miss Charlotte E. and Edward M. Denny, of Westborough. Public Documents, from Hon. John Davis, of Worcester, and a supply of Bibles from the Massachusetts Bible Society.

Besides the books received, we have been favored by the kindness of the editors and conductors of newspapers, and others, with a weekly supply of papers, which have given our youthful family much pleasure. The American Traveller, Olive Branch, Youth's Companion, and Scholar's Penny Gazette, have been received from Boston. Christian Citizen, Massachusetts Spy, Worcester Palladium, National Ægis, from Worcester. Also, Cambridge Chronicle, Lowell American, and Chicopee Mirror. Two copies of the Cataract are sent by Thomas Russell, Esq., of Boston; and the Albany Cultivator by Joseph Breck, Esq., of Boston.

The boys read them with interest; besides imparting much useful information, they divert the mind of the boy from his past vicious course. He learns what is transpiring in the world, and their influence on his character tends to prepare him to be a good citizen.

With our large number of boys, our library is yet far too small. We hope to see it soon much enlarged.

## RELIGIOUS EXERCISES AND SABBATH SCHOOL.

The Rev. T. D. P. Stone, the principal of the school, is also the chaplain. Our religious services consist of morning and evening prayers in the school rooms, and on the Sabbath, two regular services, and Sabbath school, in the chapel. A most interesting spectacle is presented from Sabbath to Sabbath; a congregation assembled, composed almost entirely of youth, who generally listen attentively to the preaching.

Much interest has been manifested in the Sabbath school. About twenty teachers from the congregations in our vicinity, have kindly volunteered their services. We regard the Sabbath school as a valuable auxiliary in the work in which we are engaged. We acknowledge ourselves under the deepest obligations to our friends who have so kindly encouraged us by their labor as teachers.

## CONCLUSION.

Having passed through the first year, it is proper for us to review the past, and endeavor to profit by its experience. It is obvious that very much depends upon the right commencement, and on the right system being first adopted; as it is much easier to commence right, than to correct established errors. It has been a subject of much thought and labor, to know what would be for the interest of the institution. We have endeavored to lay that foundation upon which the great enterprise of nipping crime in the bud will prosper. With what success, as indicated by the experience of the past year, is left, gentlemen, for you and others to decide.

The enterprise in which we are engaged, is regarded by many, as an experiment; consequently, much interest has been manifested by the intelligent public, to witness its operations and prospects of success. We feel that we have great reason for gratitude to the Giver of all good, that the year has closed so auspiciously.

I would express my thanks to the Board of Trustees, for the care and scrutiny which they have bestowed on the affairs of the Reform School, and for the generous manner in which they have ever assisted me by advice and direction, in the peculiarly responsible duties of the school.

To the steward and farmer, Mr. James Leach, and matron, Miss C. H. Porter, I am indebted for every aid in their power to bestow.

Mr. O. K. Hutchinson, the first assistant teacher, has acted as my assistant in the management of the institution. I have received from him, the other teachers,—heads of departments, and other assistants,—much valuable aid. I acknowledge with grateful feelings, their sympathy and desire to lessen my duties in the severe labors of the past year.

Commending the institution and its youthful inmates to the care of the government, and protection of the Almighty Director of all things, I respectfully submit this Report.

WILLIAM R. LINCOLN, *Superintendent.*

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,  
Westborough, Nov. 30, 1849. }



## APPENDIX.

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THE following letter is from the master of a lad, indented in the early part of autumn:—

*November 28, 1849.*

Dear Sir,—I write in relation to J. D., who was apprenticed to me some time since. He is well, and in good spirits; is very attentive to his business, and seems pleased with his situation. He also has a disposition to improve his leisure time in reading, which augurs well for the future; and, thus far, he is in every respect a *good boy*.

Respectfully yours,

F.

The following letter is from an apprenticed lad, directed to the superintendent. He was committed in the early part of the year, by Boston Municipal Court:—

*November 5, 1849.*

My Dear Friend,—I now take this opportunity to write you a few lines, to inform you how I am getting along. Mr. ——— is a very good man, indeed, and I like my place very well, and trade, also. I have been reading your letter, and think it contains very good advice, for any boy who leaves that institution. I think that the State Reform School has been the means of saving me from ruin. I thank God, I was permitted to enter that school; and I hope that it will save a great many others. I am now out of the city, where there are not so many temptations, and can now learn a good trade, and become a respectable man. I have not been here long enough, to let you know much about this place, but it is a quiet village. I attend meeting every Sabbath.

Yours respectfully,

D.



The following extract is introduced to show the feelings of boys in the Reform School. The writer was committed for a high offence, and, during the first part of the time with us, was very refractory. It was written by himself to his mother:—

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, }  
November 14, 1849. }

“Dear Mother,—Your beautiful letter inspired me with love to God, to think he has preserved you, and all the family, from that scourge, the cholera, which has destroyed so many of the inhabitants of the United States.

On Sunday, Nov. 11, Rev. Mr. Dowse preached to us, on the subject of honoring all men, but especially on honoring our parents.

When I heard him speak of honoring our parents, it made me feel as if I had done very wrong in not honoring you; and also, that I ought to love and honor you as never before.

Dear mother, I know that you have done all in your power, to make me become a useful and respectable man; but to your many kind advices have I lent a deafening ear. It pains me to think how cruel and unjust I have been to you, in disregarding your kind advice. When I think of these things, it makes me feel as if I was unworthy to call you mother; but I hope the time will soon come, when I shall have the pleasure of seeing you *bless* the day, that there ever was such an institution as this.”